LATITUDE OF THE STARS

Delicate Photography at Georgetown University Observatory.

FATHER HAGEN'S GREAT WORK

We and His Assistants Engaged in the Task of Eliminating the Personal Equation-Results Attained of Vital Importance to Astronomers All Over the World.

A work which is of great importance to the scientific world but which is little known to the people at large has been going on for five years and will be continued this year under more favorable circumstances than ever before at the observatory of the Georgetown

The work referred to is that done by Father Hagen and his assistants to photographing the stars, with a view to eliminate the personal equation. The "personal equalime it is called, is the difference in the calculations of astronomers as to the time a star crosses the meridian. A young astronomer, on account of nervousness, generally sees the star cross the hair-like mark which represents the meridian, from one-tenth to threefifths of a second before it really does cross, The older and more cautions astronomer generally makes it about the same time too late. Before this rime the time of crossing the me-ridian was always determined by taking an average of the time observed by different

About five years ago, at the centennial of the university, at was decided to do some-thing to elevate the tone of the school and to thing to envise the tobe of the sepan and the give it a two minorial place in the selectific world. With this idea, it was decided to discoul and the teaching of microscup at the university, where it had been ranged for hilf a century, and to devote the time of the promeentury, and to devote the time of his pro-fessors and the instruments at the observatory to original research. About this time F. H. Hightow, the well-known astronomer, was puting a width of the university, and during his talk with Father Fargis the conversation turned upon the subject of photographing the stars. Mr. insegmulier, the instrument maker of this city, was present, and a plan was drawn for a photo-chronograph.

THOTOGRAPHING A STAR'S TRANSIT. This instrument had already been used to some extent by different astronomers, but was subsequently modified and improved by Father Parcis. The idea is a simple one. The telescope is set to clears the transit of a The telescope is not to observe the transit of a certain star. At the eye piece is a sensitive plate. The chromograph is not to bear the seconds, and when the star comes in view the observer time on the switch and at the same time exposes the plate. The chromograph has a thin plece of metal fitted over the sensitive plate, which, when still, keeps the light of the scar from the plate. At the beating of the scar from the plate. At the beating of the scar from the plate. At the beating of the scar from the plate. At the beating of the scan from the plate of a second, but long enough for the star to clearly place graph itself on the plate. By this means the star makes a series of dots on the plate as it moves across the line of vision. Marked on moves across the line of vision. Marked on the glass of the eye piece is a initially thread which represents the meridian. To differmine the exact time the sur crossed this line that talescent is recorded.

this line the telescope is awarg around and a candle held before the lens. This blackens the plane and occess the line to stand out electry. By careful work six stars an hour can be photographed, although sometimes the plates do not develop well, and the whole night's work is lost. Some of the stars move so slowly, especially the polar star, that the plane cannot be exposed every second. For the purpose of photographing these stars a special switch is used which gives the heats three or four seconds apart, and for the polar star, half a minute apart. It takes the polar star four or five minutes to cross the point star four or five minutes to cross the field of vision of a four tuch lens.* The in-strament by which most of this work is done strument by which most of this work is odes is a transit instrument made by Ertel & Son, of Munich, and his been at the univer-sity since 1844. The object glass is four and a balf inches in diameter with a found dis-tance of about seventy-sight inches. About

being carried on at the observators. The determination of lathnies, and in particular of
their periodic variations, by mans of photions periodic variations, by mans of photography has repeatedly been pronounced
feasible and highly designate. For several
shoot you, 'roared the infuriated capitalist,
Waltemetralized back a defiance, coupled
with an uncomplimentary continuous
with an uncomplimentary continuous
and the should several capitalist,
Waltemetralized back a defiance, coupled
with an uncomplimentary continuous
sales of the neutral class was so salutary that those
the neutral class was so salutary that those
who remained at once declared for the
Mikado and the Shogunate was destroyed.
Sales of particular of
the crow to social an extent to
men easily fought their way through and escaped. The effect of the death of the leaders
who you wretch, shake those dies or I'll
who ments were made with a floating renith tele-scope, or a telescope floating in a bowl of assenty. In August, 1871, the order for the instrument was given and the objective was produced from Mr. Branheur, and the photo-chromograph made by Mr. Saugmuiller. The

chromograph made by Mr. Saugmuller. The experience a with this beleacops were so successful that it was decided to make the observatory a permanent station for studying the periodic strainties of the professors here a second permanent Intimos station was established at Manilla, in the Philipine Islands, which is also furnished with a heating zenith telescope and a latitude photo-dronograph. Father Joseph Algue, S. J., who was connected with the observatory here, has been placed in charge of the Manilla to servatory. Shoe Manilla is almost concentration. Shoe Manilla is almost opposite Washington in longitude, these two stations seem to be well adapted for controlling the periodic variations of the pole by a uniform mutbod in a direction almost perpendicular to the mo-ridians of Berlin and Honoinka, where simultungous observations are also carried on ONE SECOND DOES IT ALL.

Father Algue was not content, however with the work done by the finating telescope, so be devised the reflecting zenith telescope, and assisted by the nathematic theory worked out by Father J. T. Eendrick, made a number of interesting and successful observations. In appearance this instrument is not unlike the francit instrument, but it has two object glasses, one at each end of the tube, forming the third method of determining latitude

by means of photography and the one which superseded the others, is the utilization of the ordinary smith telescope for this work. The problem engaged the attention of the profes-sors for score time, and an instrument con-structed on this plan was made and mounted by Mr. Saugmaller. The object-giass is of air inches aperture and thirty-five inches formi length. Stars of the sixth and seconth mag-nitudes are readily photographed with the ex-posure of one second, even at the time of the rull mean. It is provided with a double photo-chronograph and surrounded with a set of startic length which a make this ch-

set of electric lamps which contrib the ob-server to readily read the levels.

The next instrument to be built is a large transit instrument for photographic work. This instrument will be nine inches in diameter and the lone as near perfect as possible. Mr. Chancer, the optician of Mr. Saegmuiler, is new engaged in making the leases, and the instrument will be ready in about two years. The professors are now engaged in proparing the work of the instligation. They are also at work with the twelve-inch equatorial in the dome, which is fitted with a photo-chrocograph. This winter they will proper a size aims of about 150 stars, and will observe stars to the thirteenth

Futber Haren, the director of the observa-Father lingen, the director of the observa-tory, while very proud of the results obtained there, is averse to publicity. He is a highly educated scientist, having studied at Bonn and Munich. Father Hedrick, who was for-merly connected with the observatory, is now in charge of the Cordova. Observatory, in the Argentine Republic. He is well known in autonomical circles, as he was one of the converse for the North Observatory and the ourselers for the Naval Observatory and the econsiders for the Naval Observatory and the Nautical Almanne for a number of years. Pather Hagen is at present audiced by Lather Fergis, who has been devoted to the study and application of the photo-chronograph. The university has published a full destription of the work done, but as yet has not published the results. An illustrated article on this subject will be published in the next number of a prominent magazine. SHAKE DICE OR DIE.

The Alternative Given to a Man Who Had

The Hotel Mateo is about to change man agement, and with the change has leaked out the story of a shooting scrape that occurred a few days ago in the club house adjoining the hotel. John Lee, sr., owns the hotel; i president of the Pacific Canning Company and pave taxes on many broad, fat acres. Mr. Waltemeir is proprietor of a hotel and wayside house at Belmont. Both men are known

One Saturday evening not long ago Wallemeir, who had taken an after-dinner drive up to San Mateo, dropped in at the hotel to exchange compliments with his acquaintances and indulge in the gossip of the place. Being on friendly terms with Mr. Lee, he soon felt into conversation with him. One warming glass was followed by others, and the two men became more and more loving and brotherly. When a game of noker was proposed the two had one more drink and then ook possession of the poker room at the end of the clubbouse. Everything went well until Lee Best \$10 on one hand. Then the wranging troke out and continued until the game broke up. Les tureed and went to the bar, but Watsomer went to the billiard room. When Lee Sound that Watsomer had not followed by he will be to the bar.

owed him, be called out:
"Say! I'll shake dies with you for \$70."
"R's a go," answered Waltemeir. "I take He then came to the bar were Lee was lean ng, and waited to see if the captalist would out up his portion of the stakes before plank-

ng down his own money. True to his word, see took 970 in rold out of his pocket and hed it up on the counter.
"There they are," he said, "and they are all those, every one of them."
"My own are just as bright, I bet," said.

Waltemeir, as he proudly displayed a handful "Stack 'em up, can't you, man?" asked ee, "Stack 'em, and let's shake," Walterest had some difficulty in counting it like 670. Several times he was obliged to

o back and begin again. He seemed bent on derestimating the twenties and overvain-gethe twns. At last, in desperation, he upped the gold down on the counter, and, bolding on to each piece with both hands, iculating very hard and by accepting Lee's station, he managed to make up his pile

is then pocketed the remaining money and alled for one more drink.

"Now, here you go," shouted Lee, whose cice had been given timber and resonance by us stimulants. "Now, here you—go-el."

With that he waved the sice box herolcally, struck a melodramatic attitude, as it address struct a mulodramatic attitude, as il address-ng an sudience and called out, "Now look!" "Sixes and aces," said the barkceper, "Two good pair, God hates a coward, Watch me fill!" Lee rambied on. Again to lifted the box. Bang! He brought

down with a thump that made the glasses gie. The box was unsteadily lifted, and "Three sixes and a pair of nece!" Beat 'em'if you can!" urged Lee in de-

Waltemelr looked with dazed eyes at that waterener robaced with classic eyes at that full hand and then giunced at his gold. He paused. He looked over the dice again to see that the spots were all there and that it was not an alcoholized dream. He was in no hurry to risk his \$70 upon the touch. Lee nugated, but Waltemeir hung back, smiled, agreed, but whether many cases, Shinon, annuel the spots again, and at last said: "Not quite ready t' snake. Les have nother drank. Give us two straights," "No, you don't," roured Lee, getting snars. "You have to shake those dice."

"(I'll sinkum-tameby! I sin't in no hurry, What's use hurry thish worl', anyway? Here's to mylack—an your loss!"

Lee clicked glasses for sociability's sake, waited while Waltemeir slowly divided his with splendid impartiality between mouth and shirs bosom, and grew more and more

impatient, "Look here!" he shouted in wrath, as Waltermin reached out an avarietous but wears hand for the pile of gold. You needn't try any dougling. You've got to shake those

"Shak nothin" retorted Waltemeir con-"Since nothin." reforted Waltemeir con-temptuously. "Fill do jus" is pleash,"
The Belmont man stood off and eyed the proprietor of the Hotel Mateo in score and dellance. Les glared back. The longer the men faced each other the more infuriated they become. Each multered floroely and occasionally spat out remarks uncompli-mentary and profine.

mentary and profine. Saddenly Waltemeir grabbed for the gold. He took Lee by surprise. He not only re-couped his own \$70, but in the scrimmage got away with \$5 belonging to Lee. Lee en-

"Shake, I say, or I'll shoot!" again shouted Lee, beside himself with rage. Waitemeir contemptously refused, and glared at his foe with Dutch courage enough or an army.

Les raised the revolver and fired point ank at Waltemeir's head. The two men were at a few feet apart.
The buildt struck the rim of Waltemeir's at, just missed his hend, and passed out

rough the hat's crown, leaving a hole big ough to permit the passage of a political sech. Walteneir's face and eyes were owder-burned, but otherwise he was unin-Secing that his shot had not taken effect

ceering that his shot and not taken effect. Lee raised the pisted to shoot again. But at this juncture two gentlemen happened to enter the cluthouse. They instantly grasped the situation, and one of them rushed forward and caught Lee's arm just in time to prevent a second shot.

The two dice shakers were separated and scoried to their homes. Lee could not be in-need to part with Waltemer's revolver, but ourished it lively as he was being led away. He has the weapon yet.

Waitemeir still retains the 65 belonging to

Lee, and it is understood that the men intend o settle on the principle that "fair exchange a no robbery," and will not prosecute each other.—San Francisco Examiner.

Slaves of Fashion

Far away towards the setting sun, where he light of enterprise burns intensely by day and by night, the head of the family was engaged with his second plate of pancakes. "My dear," he observed, "I have some

news for you,"
The goddess of the household leaned for-The goldess of the household leaned forward, in an attitude of attention, "You," the husband proceeded, "the man who lives in that brick house around the corher is known to be the party who robbed the

fast express of \$100,000. The indy gaspoi.
"Weil," she said, fretfully. "I suppose I'll have to call on them now; but I just have to. These newly rich people put on such insuffera-ble airs. "—Puck.

Biorely an Opinion.

a foraging expedition, found a bottle of whisky and proceeded forthwith to console himself for the hardships he had endured during the campaign. On returning to camp he was placed in the guardhouse and his condiffen reported to the captain,
"How did you get late that condition?" naked the cupta

"He enstured a bottle of whisky,"
"How did he manage to do that?"
"I am not sure, sir," said the sergeant,
but I think he surrounded it."—Harper's

A Disastrous Landing. Dusty Rhodes-I was shipwrecked on the Coney Island coast, an' lost every cent I

Mrs. Dogood-But you got ashore Dusty Rhodes-Yes; that's how I came to e it. -Judge.

Oulte Correct. Miss East-They are so disorderly in your ection of the country. Were you ever held

Miss West-Of course, and I consider it any thing but disorderly, when a lady finds it errand difficult to stand alone —Exchange,

He Is the Genius in Command of Japan's Marine Porces.

SKILLFULL AND SUCCESSFULL

Something About the Man Who Plays a Most China-Added to His Personal Bravery Is a Modern Military Technique.

Nothing illustrates more graphically Japan's wonderful development and progress towards the highest civilization during the past twenty years than the biographies of some of the men who are to-day most prominent among her statesmen and soldiers, and whose hands are directing the war now being waged with the Flowery Kingdom. It is difficult to imagine that men still in the prime of lite, who to-day are regarded as rivaling in statesmanship and military skill their American or European contemporaries, should also have figured in the wild scenes of barbarism that marked what is called the "ancient regime" of Japan, and that preceded and led up to the Europeantration of the Mikado's domain. It is never theless true that many of the most progressive men of the Japan of to-day have borne their share in times past in incidents that seem properly to belong to the middle ages.

One of the most picturesque figures in public life to-day is Count Saigo, minister of state for the marine, who exercises supreme authority over the Japanese navy, and to whose skillfully devised plans the great naval victory of the Japanese fleet at the mouth of the Yaiu River was in a large measure due, He is not merely the civilian head of the navy riment, but has studied the art of war in all its phases and has proven his personal courage and resourcefulness in more than one thrilling episode.

Count Saigo is a member of the famous old ima clan, which in ancient feudal times Satsums clan, which in ancient reagait times was probably the most powerful in Japan and which, in conjunction with the clan of Cheshiu, effected the overthrow of the dual government of the Shogun and Tenno, and restored the Mikado to his traditional power and prestige. The Satsuma men have always been noted as statesmen and soldiers. Usu-ally of large stature and splendid physical development, they have possessed many singularly annuable traits, and are even now stinguished for their soft voices, engaging ers, and great intelliger

Born in 1843, Count Saigo was but twenty-our years old when the great struggle for he overthrow of the Shogunate began in 1867, but he was at once recognized as one of the leading spirits of the undertaking. The Satsums and Cheshiu class made a common causs in their effort to restors the Mikado to his throne, and young Saigo conceived a des-perate plan to bring to their side the follow-ers of several other territorian nobles, whose attitude was neutral rather than friendly Saigo maintained that these who were not for the Mikado should be counted as against him, and proposed a challenge of a joint debate with the leaders of the other claus, in which it should be determined whether they would Join with the Satsumas and Choshius, or remain neutral. The meeting was ar-ranged to take piace in the upper story of a hotel near Rioto, and Saigo and a few enthu-sastic fellow soldiers, who were willing to die in the cause, entered into a secret plot to the target of the opposition when they kill the leaders of the opposition up eded in winning them over to the Mi-

kade by argument.

Though outnumbered ten to one, Saigo and his comrades maintained a warm discussion with their opponents, until it became clear. that there was no hope of inducing them to join the imperialists. Then, at a given sig-nal, the lights were suddenly extinguished, and Snigo and his followers drew their long, sharp swords and falling on their knees widded them with terrible effect. Though well armed their opponents were taken by surprise, and when the desperate fight in the dark was over only Saigo and a single one of his men remained alive. Making their way to a window, they descended by means of a lattice, but found themselves surrounded by a growd that had been attracted by the shricks of the dying men in the room above. The fearful aspect of both Saigo and his com-rade, who were covered with blood, terrified the crowd to such an extent that the desperate

of the neutral clans was so salutary that those who remained at once declared for the Mikado and the Shogmante was destroyed. Saigo's next achievement was almost as remarkable as that just described. In 1874 Japan determined that the natives of Forsa, an island off the coast of China, about 160 miles from Amoy, should be severely pun-ished for the arrocities committed by there upon shipwrecked Japanese sailors, a num-ber of whom had been killed and eaten by the Formosaus, who practiced cannibalism.
Formosa was a Chinese possession, but the
government at Pekin asserted its inability to
regulate or punish the natives, and Japan accordingly sent a special commission to the ung Li Yamen, or imperial council of ing, to demand satisfaction for the dam ages inflicted by the Formosans, the leader, Count Soyeshims, a member of the Satsumas, declaring that Japan would take the matter into her own hands if China falled to act

Prince Kung, the head of the Yamen, re det that China would not object to Japan's dettaking to punish the Formosans, where on Soyeshima requested him to repeat the atement, which he did, and it was recorded v the Japanese commissioners, who at once started for Tokio. An expedition headed by Count Saigo was organized without delay, und among the volunteers were Lieut. Com. Cassell, of the United States Navy, Gen. Le Geodre, a retired officer of the United States Army, and a Mr. Wasson, who was a graduate of West Point. The American steamship New York, of the Pacific Mail Line, was chartered for the service, as was also a small British

taking on account of an extraordinary expicit of his in Formosa in 1872, which reads like one of Munchausen's tales, but which is abso-lutely true in every detail. He was then serv-ing as United States consul to Amoy, and was astructed to try to negotiate a treaty with the Formosans to protect the lives of American

castaways Accompanied by a body guard of Chinese he landed on the island and made his way to the chief settlement of the natives. A small band of Formosans saw the party approach ing and ran forward to attack them with their ing and ran forward to attack them with their spiears. The Chinese fled in alarm and Le Gendre, giving himself up for lost, in his agitation dropped out a glass eye which he wore in place of the one he had lost in the war of the rebellion. The eye fell in his hand and he at once restored it to its place, but the natives, recognizing in this phenome-non a performance of a real god, fell on their faces and refused to rise until he had sum-moned his Chinese interpreter and explained the nature of his errand. The Formosan

quickly gave all the piedges desired, and it is said thenceforth white men were never mo-lested on the island. When China learned that an expedition against Formosa was actually under way she withdrew the consent she had informally given, and protested to the Japanese cabinet and to the American minister, Mr. John A. Pingham, against the proposed luvasion of her territory. The minister at ones notified the Americans that the neutrality laws of the United States and the treaties with China for chiled States and the treaties with thins to be bade them to take part in what was technically an act of war upon the latter country, and the Japanese cabinet, after a stormy session, decided to abandon the enterprise. The messenger selected to take this intelligence to Count Saigo was a young subaitern named Na-gasaki, who sympathized with the expedition, and who made haste so slowly that Saigo was almost really to sail before he reached the port where the fleet was lying at anchor. Entering the town at small's pace, Nagasaki turned a corner into the main street and chanced to run into the arms of Saigo, who recognized him, and demanded to know his errand. The young enthusiast, however, retained his presence of mind, and thrusting

EXPLOITS OF COUNT SAIGO his fingers into his ears and closing his eyes so that he could neither hear nor see, dashed

so that he could neither hear nor see, dashed off down the street and was soon out of sight. Saigo, thinking it some boyish prank, and, having important business on hand, went aboard his flagship and set sail for Formosa. The expedition was a remarkable success, Under Saigo's leadership and aided by the Americans, who, in spite of Minister Bingham's warning, had joined the enterprise, the Japanese ensity defeated the natives and killed so many of them that from that time they ceased to be regarded as formidable. While Saigo was still in Formosa, and while the per-Saigo was still in Formosa, and while the peromething About the Man Who Plays a Most
Important Part in the Present War with

Important Part in the Present War with her for the outlay of the expedition

her for the outlay of the expedition.

Count Saigo took an active part in the suppression of the famous Satsuma rebellion in 1877, which was led by his own brother, Takameri Saigo, one of the most illustrious of the Satsumas. Takameri had fought for the restoration of the Mikado, but resented the paradoxest of the Satsumas constant and abandonment of old Japanese customs and institutions, and founded a military school at Kagoshima where he instructed his pupils in the ideas of the old regime. Finally a con-flict was precipitated by the influence of the school, in which Takamori's forces were defeated and he was driven to a cave on Mount Shiroyama, where he committed hari-kari,

leased and he was driven to a caye on about Shiroyana, where he committed hari-kari, disemboweling himself with a dagger. Count Saigo, the present minister of marine, has been a member of the cabinet since 1878, when he was made minister of war under Prime Minister Okubo, a leading member of Prime Minister Okubo, a leading member of the Satsuma clan. He again became minister of marine in 1820. Salgo possesses all the amiable characteristics of the Satsumas and has labored diligently to advance the civilization of Japan by introducing Western influences whenever possible. He has been a great admirer of the American people, and a number of years ago made a tour of the United Sates for the purpose of obtaining ideas on problems of public instruction, charitable institutions, and the like.

A young son of Count Salgo, a handsome

itable institutions, and the like.

A young son of Count Salgo, a handsome little fellow with charming manners, is well remembered in Washington. He came here as a member of the family of the Baron de Struve, the Eussian minister, who was accredited to this Capital some six years ago. His mother, the Countees Salgo, and Baroness de Struve were warm friends and as his de Struve were warm friends, and as his father desired him to be educated in this country the Baron took him into his family and had him taught by the tutors of his own children. He was a great favorite with the children of his own age, but he was of very delicate physique, and after a long and paintal tillness from a countlester of dwarders he ful illness from a complication of disorders he died at the Russian legation in this city. W. L. CROUNSE.

HER MAIDEN FEARS.

And Though She Was Timid as a Titmouse She Got There Just the Same. [From Puck.]

"George!" There was anxiety-just a little of it-in the girl's tone.

What is it, love? "I read something in the paper to-day that armed me."

alarmed me,"
"What was it?"
"Niagara Falls is wearing away at the ra
"Niagara Falls is wearing away at the ra
"Niagara Falls is wearing away at the ra
"Niagara Falls is wearing away at the ra of more than twelve inches a year, and in the course of some hundreds of years it will be What of that?

"You know it is such a delightful place for honeymoun trips." "Yes."
"I had set my heart on goning there on our

wn bridal tour. We have been engaged four years now."

"About that length of time." She laid her head on his shoulder and "In that time—boo-hoo! fully flity inches of the falls have been worn away—boo-hoo! - and I'm afraid they'll be all gone before— before—Ob, dear! what am I saying."

"Never mind, love," said George, tenderly, as ne kissed ner cheeks. "Don't ery. Wa'll go before the falls are worn away. How would next June suit?"

"That will do nicely, sweetheart,"
And sha was barren son!

And she was bappy again.

How He Worked His Dad. Have you carefully considered all that I nave said, my boy?" asked the old gentleman the day after he had given his son a little

fatherly advice, "Yes, father, father," replied the young man neekly.
"You are getting near the age at which a

young man naturally begins to look around for a wife, and I don't want you to make a "I'll try not to, father."
"No butterflies of fashion, my boy, but a girl of some solid worth; one who has some

practical accomplishments." Yes, father.

own bed knows how to set the table without called to himself a moment later when the own bed, knows how to set the table without forgetting something, is able to put up the preserves, and, above all, is good at sewing, go in and win her, my boy, and you will have my blessing."

"I have resolved, father, to seek such a wife as you describe," said the young man, with determination. "I see the folly of seek, ing a wife in society. I will go to an intelligence office this afternoon, and see if I can find one that will answer. And then I'll have resolved you were one of those chaps who

find one that will answer. And then I'll bave mother call on her, and-and-

'But you said---" Never mind what I said; I've changed my mind.

An Unfortunate Comparison. "I liked your sermon very well, Dr Fourthly," said a member of the congrega tion at the close of the service, "all but that part of it in which you spoke of heaven as ensisting of several entirely distinct heavens. one above the other.

'What is your objection to that?" asked the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "It is clearly taught in "Perhaps it is," rejoined the other du-"but it seems so much like living in a South Side flat. - Chicago Tribune.

That is Understood. St. Louis Papa-Emeline, you should be careful and not use more words than are necessary to express your thoughts, St. Louis Daughter-What have I said,

St. Louis Papa-You said just now that Miss Caruth was fresh from Chicago. St. Louis Daughter-Well? St. Louis Papa-Well, it wasn't necessary to use the word fresh .- Judge

Blessing of Phrenology. American Workingman-Themen in thos other factory has struck out av sympathy fur

Wife-An' how did yez get their sympathy American Workingman-Sure, it was alsy! We axed a phrenologist phwat par-r-t of the head had the bump av sympathy—an' thin we wint at 'em wid clubs an' made th' bumps larger.-Puck.

All of Thom in the Show Busines "Are you a cannibal?" she asked of the man "I was in my own country, ma'am. I don't think you'll find any working cannibals over here,"—Judge.

Hypnotics. He-I could hypnotize you so that within an hour you would thrown your arms around my neck.

She-I could hypnotize you with that effect in five minutes.-Life, A New Complaint. Our Bill's b'en off all summer long Te waterin' places, He's come hum sick; thar's somethin wrong— One o' them cases

od the A doctor can't jist recognize,
En-He mores an puttere
About the house, an' yawns an' sighs,

-Richmond Dispatch.



Farmer Turnip Top-Take my advice, gentlemen, an' don't go in thar. That looks like he's raisin' th' devil on that sign chawin men, but when yer get inside,

Out of a Pioneer's Trunk.

It was a slightly cynical, but fairly good-humored crowd that had gathered before a warehouse on Long Wharf, in San Francisco, one afternoon in the summer of '51. Although the occasion was an auction, the bidders' chances more than usually hazardous, and the season and locality famous for reckless speculation, there was scarcely any excitement among the bystanders, and a lazy, halfhumorous curiosity seemed to have taken the place of any zeal for gain. It was an auction of unclaimed trunks and

boxes-the personal luggage of early emiport, often obliging the gold seeker to make part of his journey on foot, restricted him to the smallest impedimenta, and that of a kind not often found in the luggage of ordinary not often found in the luggage of ordinary civilization. As a consequence, during the emigration of '49, he was apt on landing to avail himself of the invitation usually displayed on some of the doors of the rude hosterice on the shore: "Rest for the Weary and Storage for Trunks." In a majority of cases he never returned to claim his stored property. Enforced absence, protracted equally by good or evil fortune, accumulated the high storage charges until they usually far exceeded the actual value of the goods; sickness, further emigration, or death also restekness, further emigration, or death also reduced the number of possible claimants, and that more wonderful human frailty—absolute lorgestulness of deposited possessions—com-bined together to leave the bulk of the prop-erty in the custodian's hands. Under an un-derstood agreement they were always sold at public anction after a given time. Although the contents of some of the trunks were ex-pused, it was found more in keeping with the public soutiment to sell the trunks unlocked and unopened. The element of curiosity was kept up from time to time by the incautious disclosures of the lucky or unjucky parchaser, and general bidding thus encouraged, except when the speculator, with the true gambling instinct, gave no indication in his face of what was drawn in this lottery. Generally, however, some suggestion on the exterior of the trunk a label or initials, some conjectural knowledge of its former owner, or the idea that he might be secretly present in the hope of getting his property back for less than the secumulated dues, kept up the bidding and

A modest-looking, well-worn portmanteau A monast-cooking, well-worn portmantean had been just put up at a small opening thit when Harry Flint joined the crowd. The young man had arrived a week before at San Francisco friendless and pentiless and had been forced to part with his own effects to procure necessary food and lodging while looking for an employment. In the irony of fate that morning the proprietors of a dry goods store, struck with his good looks and manners, had offered him a situation, if he could make himself more presentable to their fair clients. Harry Flint was garing half ab-stractedly, half hopelessly at the portmantsau without noticing the auctioneer's persuasive challenge. In his abstraction be was not aware that the auctioneer's assistant was also "Never mind the piano playing and Delsarte lessons; never mind the dancing and the small talk. When you find a gitl who can cook, my boy, it will be time to think of marrying.

When you find a girl who can make up her make the book book book to be a second to b

Flint, "I didn't bid."

"No, but Tom Flynn did for you. You see, I spotted you from the first, and told Flynn I reckoned you were one of those chaps who came back from the mines dead broke. And "Young man, I'll break your neck in about he up and bought your things for you-like a a minute?"

square man. That Flyan's style, if he is a

"But," persisted Flint, "this never was my property. My name isn't Fowler, and I never left anything here."

The assistant looked at him with a grim,

half-credulous half-scornful smile

it your own way," he said, "but I oughter tell ye, old man, that I'm the warehouse clerk, and I remember you. I'm here for that purpose. But as that that vallee is bought and pose, but as that that values is bought and paid for by somebody else and given you, it's nothing more to me. Take or leave it."

The ridiculousness of quarreling over the mere form of his good fortune here struck Flint, and, as his abrupt benefactor had as abruptly disappeared, he hurried off with his abruptly disappeared, he nurried oil with his prize. Reaching his cheap lodging-house he examined its contents. As he had surmised, it contained a full suit of clothing of the bet-ter sort, and suitable to his urban needs. There were a few articles of jewelry, which he put religiously aside. There were some letters, which seemed to be of a purely business character. There were a few daguerro-types of pretty faces, one of which was sin-gularly inscinating to him. But there was another, of a young man, which startled him with its marvelous resemblance to himself. In a flash of intelligence he understood it all now. It was the likeness of the former owner of the trunk, for whom the assistant had actually mistaken him. He glanced hurriedly at the envelopes of the letters. They were addressed to Shelby Fowler, the name by which the assistant had just called him. The
mystery was plain now. And for the present
he could fairly accept his good luck and trust
to inter fortune to justify himself.
Transformed in his new garb, he left his

lodgings to present himself once more to his longings to present image that emotion in possible employer. His way ied past one of the large gambling salloons. It was yet too early to find the dry-goods trader disengaged; perhaps the consciousness of more decent, civilized garb emboldened him to mingle ore freely with stran ers, and he entered the more freely winstran are, and no entered the saloon. He was scarcely abreast of one of the fare tables when a man suddenly leaped up with an oath and discharged a revolver full in his face. The shot missed. Before his unknown assailant could fire again the astonished Flint had closed upon him, and in-stinctively clutched the weapon. A brief but violent struggle ensued. Flint felt his strength falling him, when suddenly a look of astonish-ment came into the furious eyes of his adverary, and the man's grasp mechanically re-axed. The half-freed pistol, thrown upward axed. The nair-freed pistol, thrown upward by this movement, was accidentally discharged point blank into his temples, and he fell dead. No one in the crowd had stirred or interfered. "You've done for French Pete this time, Mr. Fowler," said a voice at his etb ow. He

turned gaspingly, and recognized histrange benefactor, Flynn. "I call you all to witness, gentlemen," continued the gambler, turning dictatorially to the crowd, "that this man was first attacked and was unarmed." He lifted Flint's limp and empty hands, and then pointed to the dead man, who was still graspling the weapon. "Come!" He caucht the half-paralyzed arm of Flint and dragged him into the street.
"But," stammered the horrified Flint, as

he was borne along, "what does it all mean? What made that man attack me?" what made that man attack me?"
"I reckon it was a case of shooting on sight, Mr. Fowler; but he missed it by not waiting to see if you were armed. It wasn't the square thing, and you're all right with the crowd now, whatever he might have had agin

"But," protested the unhappy Fliat, "I never haid eyes on the man before, and my name isn't Fowler,"

Flynn halted, and dragged him in a doorway. "Who the devil are you?" he asked conclude.

roughly.

Briefly, passionately, almost hysterically, Flint told him his scant story. An odd expression came over the gambler's face.

"Look here," he said abruptly, "I have passed my word to the crowd youder that you are a dead-broke miner called Fowler. I allowed that you might have had some row with that Sydney duck Australian Date for boxes—the personal luggage of early emigrants—which had been left on storage in
huik or warehouse at San Francisco, while
the owner was seeking his fortune in the
mines. The difficulty and expense of transport, often obliging the gold seeker to make
part of his journey on foot, restricted him to
the smallest impediments and that of a kind. you but it will give you trouble. And who is there here who knows who you really are?"
"No one," said Flint, with sudden hope-

> "And you say you are an orphan, and ain't got any relations livin' that you're beholden

"No one."
"Then, take my advice, and be Fowler, and sick to it! Be Fowler until Fowler turns up and thanks you for it, for you saved Fowler's life, as Pete would never have funked and lost his grit over Fowler as he did with you, and you've a right to his name."

He stopped, and the same old, superstitious look came into his dark exer.

look came into his dark eyes.

"Don't you see what all that means? Well,
I'll teil you. You're in the biggest stroak of
look a man every had. You've got the cards
in your hands! They spell 'Fowler!' Play
Fowler first, last, and all the time. Good
night and good best We Fowler!' night and good luck, Mr. Fowler.

The next morning's journal contained an ac-count of the justifiable killing of the notorious deperado and ex-convict, Australian Pete, by a courageous young miser by the name of Fowler. "An act of firmness and daring," said the Picocer, "which will go far to counteract the terrorism produced by those lawless

In his new suit of clothes, and with this aper in his hand. Film sought the dry-goods proprietor—the latter was satisfied and conrinced. That morning Harry Flint began his career as salesman and as "Shelby" Fowler. From that day Shelby Fowler's career was

From that day Shelby Fowler's career was one of uninterrupted prosperify. Within the year he became a partner. The same miraculous fortune followed other ventures later. He was mill owner, mine owner, bank director—a millionaire! He was popular, the reputation of his brief achievement over the desperado kept him secure from the attack of envy and rivalry. He never was confronted by the real Fowler. There was no danger of exposure by others—the one custodian of his secret, Tom Fiyan, died in Nevnda the year following. He had quite forgotten his youthful past, and even the more recent backy portmanteau, remembered nothing, perhaps, but the pretty face of the daguerrectype that had fascinated him. There seemed to be no reason why he should not live and die as Shelby Fowler.

His business a year later took him to Europe. He was entering a train at one of the great railway stations of London, when the porter, who had just deposited his pertinant to wriggle and drop and twist and lounge than any other portion of their anatomy. Conwindow, followed by a young lady in mourning.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I handed you the wrong portmanteau. That belongs to this young lady. This is yours," Flint glanced at the permanteau on the Fini ganced at the pornanceal seat before him. It certainly was in although it bore the initials "S. F." I mechanically handing it back to the when his eyes fell on the young lade? For an instant he stood petrified. It is face of the daguerreotype. "I beg pardon, he stammered, "but are these your initials," She hesitated, perhaps it was the abruptnes of the question, but he saw she looked con

'No. A friend's. She disappeared into another carriage, but from that moment Harry Flint knew that he had no other aim in life but to follow this clus and the beautiful girl who had dropped it He bribed the goard at the next station, and discovered that she was going to York. On their arrival, he was ready on the platform to respectfully assist her. A few words dis-closed the fact that she was a fellow-countrywoman, although residing in England, and at present on her way to join some friends at Harrogate. Her name was West. At the mention of his, he again fancied she looked

They met again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by her friends, as his assumed name was already respectably and responsibly known beyond Cal-ifornia. He thought no more of his future. He was in love. He even dared to think it might be returned; but he felt he had no right to seek that knowledge until he had told her his real name and how he came to assume another's. He did so alone—scarcely a mouth after their first meeting. To his alarm she burst into a flood of tears, and showed an agi-tation that seemed far beyond any apparent cause. When she had partly recovered, she said, in a low, frightened voice

"You are bearing my brother's name. it was a name that the unhappy boy had so shamefully disgraced in Australia that he abandoned it and, as he lay upon his death-bed, the last act of his wasted life waste write an imploring letter begging me to change mine too. For the infamous companion of his crime, who had first tempted, then betrayed him, and possession of all his papers and let-ters, many of them from me, and was threaten-ing to bring them to our Virginia home and expose him to our neighbors. Maddened by desperation, the miserable boy twice at-tempted the life of the scoundrel, and might have added that blood-guiltiness to his other sins, had be lived. I did change my name to my mother's maiden one, left the country, and have lived here to escape the revelations of that desperado, should be fulfill his threat."

In a flash of recollection Flint remembered the startled look that had come into his as-sailant's eye after they had clinched. It was the same man who had too late realized that "Thank his antagonist was not Fowler. God! you are forever sale from any exposure from that man." he said gravely, "and the name of Fowler has never been known in San Francisco save in all respect and honor. It is for you to take back—fearlessly and slean!"

She did-but not alone, for she shared it with her husband.

Cold Comfort. The summer girl has now returned From mountain, lake and esa. Her love for man that lately burned Her love for man that and list chilly as can be.
And now she'll wait for winter's frosts,
When on her sieighing trips
She'll have, no matter what it costs,
More chaps upon her lips.
—The Weekly,

SPINES NEED GREAT CARE

Why so Many School Children Gran Up to Suffer.

WEAK AND CROOKED BACKS

They Are the Natural Outcome of Faulty Positions in Sitting and Standing-Mothers Should Be Careful to Watch Children When Studying and Practicing.

Between a faulty position in sitting and standing and lateral curvature of the spine there seems a great gulf fixed, but those who study the secret science of a condition say there is only a small stream, and that is bridged over.

As the twig is bent, so the tree grows, inaimed to be as true of physical as of vegetable life. That is to say the bones of young children are soft and will take the position in which they are habitually placed. Therefore much is to be heard as to the attitudes children should be made to take at school in writing or studying, or practicing at home on



Recognizing the serious effect of careless nees in this line, physiciaus have looked houghtfully into the matter and devised nesks that should remedy the ovil if possible Orders they give are that the seats for a child should not be deeper than the length of the thigh, or higher than the length of the leg; its back ought not to be above the shoulder, and should be arched so as to fit in the hollow of the back; a bard cushion or a false back of leather stiffened with steel would meet the contract these. equirement nicely. The back of the chair ould slope backward slightly, forming an should slope backward slightly, forming an angle of 100 to 110 degrees with the seat, and should serve as a support to the whole of the spine when a child leans backward. The dis-tance from the top of the seat to the top of the table should be one-eighth of the height of a girl or one-seventh of a boy. The edge of the table should be just over the edge of the chair, and the slope should be two inches to twelve in breadth.

So much for the desk and seat.

Next in importance is the attitude in sit-

A MATTER OF TRAINING. The body should be set well into the chair, firmly touching the wood with the lower part of the spine; trunk held erect, legs straight before trunk and feet resting upon a slopbeing cicket which steadies the legs. The forearms should rest two-third lengths on the table. This position keeps all muscles and bones in the proper place. As this is the correct way to sit when older, it is well to train every child after this manner from a common

sense standpoint, as all laws of physical cul-ture are founded on practical reasons.

That many cases of lateral curvature of the spine are due to this laxity at school and at home with children who, having weak backs, assume continuous faulty attitudes there is no

gainsaying.

A Berlin physician, having examined 200 school children who were writing, found in 160 cases that the trunk inclined, in thirty-four the trunk inclined toward the right, but the bodytwisted toward the left. In only six cases the trunk inclined toward the left. In only six cases there was the trunk straight. In only thirtyeight was the tranverse axis of the body paral-

eight was the transverse axis of the body para-iel with this desk.

Two girls—twin sisters—have also been noted in New York, who sat at the same desk on a bench one leaned habitually on the left arm with the body twisted, the other on the

right, and curvatures were developed in the girls according to their sitting. THE CHILD'S WHAREST PART. Of course, it is true that grown people assume equally incorrect positions, but the frame is developed and the bones are less pliable. The weakest part of a child is that long stretch down the spinal column from to wriggle and drop and twist and lounge than any other portion of their anatomy. Coner for hold.

ing it erect and favorable co.



The stir created by the abolishing of enches and other improper seats in school as made many mothers so anxious cencern-ng a possible curvature in their children's ng a possible curvature in their children's spines that they have had their backs photographed and these pictures carried to a doc tor. This is an excellent way for the sur-geons to keep informed of a growing child.

Even if no serious spinal trouble is devel-oped from sitting badly, excessive round shoulders or badly prominent shoulder blades as a result will ruin a figure or walk for after

Troubles that arise from faulty positions are what the surgeons term proximate causes. The predisposing causes are nekets, want of nutrition, inheritance, and poverty, that heing about so much of the deformity in the world These can only be remedied, the other can be

averted.

Even older people, those whose backs are weak and continually "dropping" when they assume a sitting position, can strengthen them marvelously by a system of gymnastics. The best recommended is to its on a lounge with best recommended is to its on a lounge with the head drooping over the end. In this po-sition use dumb-bells. It will be found to de-velop the muscles about the spine and those of the neck. Steels and other mechanical apof the neck. Steens and other meadanness ap-pliances are not to weaken the muscles.

These curvatures are more likely in school girls than in school boys; the former ent less and the back is never so strong.

The way to sleep is another anxious ques-tion with the doctors. The method of the Indian is always best; flat on the back with little or no cillow.

little or no pillow.

Nothing is so restful as this attitude, as any one will find out by spreading a rug on the floor and lying down this way an hour before dinner. In no other attitude are the muscles so completely relaxed. JOCELYN DAVIES.

Cloud Over the Honeym It was in the honeymoon, and she had adopted the bridal habit of putting a termiadopted the blids; used. So, when her nal "y" to her pretty word. So, when her fond and admiring husband—who posed as a fond and admiring husband—who posed her strictly temperate man-stood before with a speck of dust on his coat, she said:

with a speck of dust on his cont, one said:
"Hubby, your best cont-y needs the vigorous use of a little whisk-y."
"Not half as much as I do," gurgled the
thirsty sufferer, and an awful suspicion
dropped in their midst like a chunk of lead.— Detroit Free Press.

The Usual Course

Burglar Bill-I say, Sam, wouldn't it be a pleasant an' comfortable thing if there wasn't any laws agin robbin'? Safe-cracker Sam (thoughtfully)-Lo's git elected to the legislature.-Life.

Another Name for It. The trouble with the colonel is that he is oo thoroughly imbaed with Bourbenism," "I know it was some sort of alcoholism, but I never was sure of the brand before,"—In-dianapolis Journal